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R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
16 December to 22 December
1945

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Welfare Administration

Based upon the policy of this section to approve the continuation of government subsidized private agencies, pending complete investigation of their functions and operation, this section concurred with SCAP Finance Section authorization to Ministry of Finance to release an Imperial Household grant for the Association for the Relief of War Sufferers.

Relief

A reply was prepared to the Japanese Government's distribution plan for the use of Japanese Army-Navy supplies held for relief purposes. This reply was in the form of a memorandum accepting the plan with the following exceptions giving SCAP greater control over the use of these supplies:

- (1) Clarify the use of supplies for emergencies under SCAP control.
- (2) Retain authority for the Supreme Commander to approve the use of special distribution facilities as opposed to the use of normal ration channels, and
- (3) Require SCAP approval for the actual inauguration of the plan in specific prefectures.

Additionally a communication to the Armies is in preparation directing that:

- (1) A check be made of the Japanese inventory of relief supplies,
- (2) An estimate of the number of unemployed and other dependent persons

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in each prefecture be prepared,

- (3) A program of inspecting and supervising the Japanese distribution plan be established,
- (4) Reports be submitted on operations, and
- (5) A plan be prepared for assuming direct administrative control of these supplies should the Japanese fail to carry out their plan.

Repatriation

The first 2,000 Formosans were repatriated from the Atsugi area during the past week. As shipping becomes available it is expected that more Formosans and Chinese will be moved. A copy of report prepared by two Korean representatives attached to the Sixth Army was received. The report covered general conditions in Nagoya and Osaka but made no specific recommendations regarding the 400,000 Koreans in those areas.

Miscellaneous

A report was received from the New Japan Social Work Interim Committee which was recently organized in Tokyo for the purpose of encouraging and revitalizing social work activities in Japan. The committee consists of a representative group of individuals engaged in public and private social work. The two immediate goals of the organization are to establish refresher or in-service training courses for social workers and to call a national conference of social workers and from it develop a permanent social workers association to replace the present interim committee.

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SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Institute of Tuberculosis Research at Kiyose was visited and fairly complete data were procured regarding past and current work of the organization. All data are being consolidated in a summary report.

Arrangements were completed by medical supply, the Economic and Scientific Section, and the Sanitary Engineer of this sub-section for a sample run to be made by a local manufacturer to determine if "China Clay" is a satisfactory diluent for DIT powder and if available grinding machinery and diluent will be utilized only when 10% DDT insecticide or larvicide powder is not available from military sources.

Latest census figures were obtained, showing population by District and prefecture; on the basis of these figures. Crude rates (per 1,000 per annum) have been derived for the reportable communicable diseases. Charts showing communicable disease rates in Japan since January 1941 are in process of preparation.

Sanitary Engineering

1. Water Supplies.

Health Maintenance Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs reported very high chlorine dosages being required in public water supplies by military commands in some cities, particularly in Nagasaki. Previous reports from Nagasaki to the Office of the Chief Engineer and from Fuku-

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shima to this office indicate that high chlorine dosages and residuals used for field water supplies in Pacific islands are now being applied to city water supplies. The Office of the Chief Engineer and the Chief Surgeon's Office were informed of the above Japanese report, and subject of reducing Army chlorine requirements where approved city supplies are used for direct consumption by troops was discussed. This is particularly desirable because of the very limited supply of chlorine and it is believed feasible where adequate treatment and protection of the water is provided.

Utilities Engineer, Tokyo Military Government Detachment, reported work of reconditioning Kanamachi Filter Plant as progressing. He will inspect both the Kanamachi and Yodobashi Plants next week.

Demonstration of water supply equipment and conference of officers and men of all branches interested in field water supplies from Sixth and Eighth Armies was attended at 1519th Engineer Water Supply Company, Headquarters. Demonstration was given of operation of water purification unit, diatomite, 50 gallons per month, now being supplies to replace portable unit, 15 gallons and mobile unit, 75 gallons. This diatomite filter will produce a water free from bacterial contamination and with complete removal of amobic cystex and cercariae of schistosomes. Demonstration was followed by conference on use of field equipment and special problems of water supply in this area.

2. Waste Disposal.

Inspection was made of the Mikawashima Sewage Treatment Plant, Tokyo, with representative of Health Maintenance Section. Ministry of

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Health and Social Affairs, and Mr. Harada, Tokyo Sewerage Engineer. The plant provided primary and secondary treatment, but much equipment was in poor state of repair, and general maintenance was unsatisfactory. City sewerage department will take action to restore both this plant and Shiba-ura. Conditions were reported to Utilities Engineer, Tokyo Military Government Detachment.

3. Environmental Sanitation.

Sanitary Engineer, Yokohama Military Government Detachment, reported railroad stations in the city were all receiving regular cleaning. They are inspected twice weekly with the station masters. Inspection reveals little improvement in the Tokyo area, except at Ueno. Situation has been discussed with the Tokyo Military Government Detachment.

Nutrition Service Activities

During the period 15-24 December a nutrition survey has been conducted in Tokyo according to the following plans and schedule:

1. The purpose of the survey was to gather factual information on the physical status and the actual food consumption of a statistically significant sample of a civilian population of Tokyo.

2. The Tokyo Metropolitan Office Health Division has been the agency responsible under supervision of this Headquarters for the study and has worked through the District or Ku offices. Using 1 November 1945 census figures it was decided to examine physically a 1.0% sample of the population of each Ku or district and to take complete three day dietary histories on representative families of each Ku in numbers sufficient to give data on

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a 0.5% sample of the whole. The composition of the sample to be examined in each Ku was selected, using census data on the basis of age, sex, occupation and economic status. After selection on the basis of these factors the sample was taken at random in each Ku.

3. Personnel for the survey consisted of doctors of medicine specially selected for the work, graduates of schools of nutrition, and the necessary nurses and clerical help. The doctors, nurses and assistants were organized into teams and assigned to work in the various Kus at public places such as health centers, schools or hospitals. It was estimated that one team could examine 70 subjects a day and thus the number of teams and the duration of their work was determined. The nutritionists worked independently, each worker being responsible for recording the complete dietary intake over a 3-day period of each member of 10 families assigned to her.

4. Physical signs were selected for examination in the survey with the purpose of being as objective as possible and thus subject to standardization. Forms for the examination were prepared, printed and distributed to each team. The signs selected for the study consisted of: age, sex, height, weight, pulse rate, presence or absence of edema, cheilosis, glossitis, hyperkeratosis, anemia, tendon reflexes, chronic diarrhea and marked menstrual disturbances.

Forms suitable for recording the complete food intake of each member of a family for a 3-day period were devised, printed and distributed to each nutritionist. She in turn visited the house, explained what was wanted in detail to the housewife and left the forms to be filled out. At

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the end of three days the nutritionist visited the household, checked all items listed or suspected of being omitted and computed the per capita caloric and protein intake of each member of the families studied.

5. Numerous meetings of the personnel for the study were held prior to the start of the survey to the end that all would be thoroughly acquainted with the purpose and objectives of the study and the methods to be employed. Great effort was made to standardize and coordinate the work of the various teams. The nutrition consultant, SCAP, met with the 65 doctors who are to conduct the physical examinations one day and defined as clearly as possible the criteria to be used in assessing physical signs. On another day he met with the 140 nutritionists and outlined their work stressing the importance that the total quantity of all food from all sources be obtained from all subjects of the sample during the test period.

6. In the following table are recorded the various Kusun districts of Tokyo, the size of the sample from each Ku on whom physical examinations were done and the number of families in each Ku from whom dietary information was taken.

<u>Name of Ku</u>	<u>Examin-</u> <u>ations</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Families</u>	<u>Name of Ku</u>	<u>Examin-</u> <u>ations</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Families</u>
Kojimachi	210	26	Asakusa	300	37
Kanda	320	40	Honjo	150	19
Nihonhashi	270	34	Fukagawa	170	21
Kyobashi	650	81	Shinagawa	1,100	137
Shiba	800	100	Meguro	1,400	175
Azabu	360	45	Ebara	650	81
Akasaka	100	13	Omori	1,900	238
Yotsuya	150	19	Kamata	630	79
Ushigome	240	30	Setagaya	3,300	413
Koishikawa	520	65	Shibuya	1,000	125
Hongo	600	75	Yodobashi	600	75
Shitaya	720	90	Nakano	1,400	175

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<u>Name of Ku</u>	<u>Examin-</u> <u>ations</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Families</u>	<u>Name of Ku</u>	<u>Examin-</u> <u>ations</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Families</u>
Itabashi	2,600	312	Adachi	2,000	250
Toshima	1,100	138	Mukojima	780	97
Takinogawa	450	56	Joto	130	16
Arakawa	1,000	125	Katsushika	2,000	250
Oji	1,200	150	Edogawa	1,700	213
Suginami	2,500	312	Total	33,000	4,125

During the course of the above survey the nutritionist of this section visited each of the Kus of Tokyo and observed the physical examinations and the nutritionists at work in the field. In general the survey has gone surprisingly well. All participants seemed well acquainted with their tasks and all performed them in the prescribed manner. The survey will be completed 24 December and the findings will be submitted to this Headquarters not later than 7 January 1946.

Laboratory Activities

The survey of Japanese studies on Japanese B encephalitis was completed and a report was submitted. Further data were assembled on production capacity of various laboratories manufacturing biologicals, particularly in connection with control of diphtheria, typhoid and smallpox.

SECTION III - See following page.

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SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

Hospital strength reports from 32 prefectures for the period ending 14 December showed 56,572 patients in 2,011 hospitals with 120,739 beds, as compared with 49,174 patients in 1,831 hospitals with 92,723 beds, for the previous week. This increase is due to the fact that former Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals have been transferred to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Hospitalization in Japan for the periods indicated is shown in the following table.

<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Number of Patients</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>In-Patients</u>	<u>Out-Patients</u>	
12 Oct	2,504	126,140	77,464	22,064	303,469
19 Oct	2,540	122,532	74,879	242,582	312,461
26 Oct	2,598	131,747	77,091	217,500	290,579
2 Nov	2,595	123,448	75,959	237,839	317,744
9 Nov	2,598	136,845	75,756	235,281	311,037
16 Nov	2,614	138,577	74,728	228,086	302,783

The Matsuzawa Psychopathic Hospital, Tokyo, was designated as the institution to which all psychopathic foreign nationals in Japan will be referred who require hospitalization or medical care.

Eighth Army submitted a report showing Japanese hospitals required for the Occupational Forces, name and location of former Japanese Army and Navy hospitals and a list of Japanese civilian hospitals, giving their location, capacity and number of patients, in the Eighth Army Area.

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SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

1. Copy of a letter sent to the Ministry of Health regarding Public Health Nurses Association. An informal meeting of members of the nursing association was held 4 December 1945 and this letter was sent by the nurses following the meeting requesting they be allowed to have a nursing organization of their own.

2. A revised copy of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws of the Public Health Nurses' Association was received.

3. A report was made of a trip to five prefectures in connection with a refresher course for Public Health Nurses. The following is the schedule, aim and program:

A Brief Report of the Refresher Courses
... for Public Health Nurses in 1945

I. The Aim of the Course:

To cultivate Nursing Spirit higher and emphasize their instructive knowledge.

II. The courses are promoted by "P.H.N. Association" and "The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs" and "The National Health Insurance Association" supported it.

III. P.H.N. who attended the courses:

- (1) The supervisors of Health Centers.
- (2) The instructors of P.H.N. Training Schools.
- (3) The instructors of the Insurance Nurses.

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IV. The places where the courses were opened and the numbers of attended nurses:

During the war :	(1)	Iwate	- Prefecture -
			Gathered 46 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.
	:		
	(2)	Shiga	- Prefecture -
			Gathered 37 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.
After the War :	(3)	Oita	- Prefecture -
			Gathered 43 Nurses from 7 Prefectures.
	:		
	(4)	Shimane	- Prefecture -
			Gathered 56 Nurses from 9 Prefectures.
	(5)	Chiba	- Prefecture -
			Gathered 68 Nurses from 10 Prefectures.

V. The Schedule of the courses:

- (1) Give 2 questions as follows and have conference according to their answers.
 1. Give some informations about a village and let them make up the P.H.N. Plan.
 2. Give some informations about 2 different types of the family (one is artificial feeding case and the other is T. B. family) and let them make out how to instruct these cases.
- (2) Conference about the refresher courses for the staff nurses in each Prefecture.
- (3) Conference of each group such as Health Centers, Training Schools and Insurance Nurses.
- (4) Free Talking Conference.

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SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

During a field trip to Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, the following places were visited:

XI Corps Artillery Headquarters, APO 471.

81st Military Government Hdqs., Hdqs Co A, APO 471.

Headquarters Ibaraki Prefecture.

Mito City slaughter house.

Ishida dairy farm.

It was observed that the governmental organization in this prefecture is staffed with sufficient trained personnel to conduct an efficient veterinary service. The immediate problem is to recover from wartime laxity and to more effectively enforce existing laws and regulations of meat and dairy inspection. A concerted effort is being made in this regard.

There are 140 veterinarians, 5 milk plants and 21 slaughter houses in Ibaraki Prefecture. Dairy farm inspection, tuberculin testing of cattle, pasteurization of milk, laboratory control of dairy products and inspection of meat in slaughter houses is generally practiced. Animal disease control measures appear to be effective.

Reports from the Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted a communicable animal disease report for the week 9 - 15 December. This report shows one case of anthrax in Hiogo Prefecture and 51 cases of swine cholera in Osaka Prefecture.

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SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Production of dental materials in some factories is being impeded due to lack of packaging supplies such as bottles, corks and labels. Fuel too, continues to be a critical item.

Complaints have been received regarding the unequal distribution of supplies to practitioners and teaching institutions. Investigation will be made and report rendered at a later date.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

The Japanese Bureau of Medical Supplies (Yoga depot) was released to the Home Ministry during the week. The medicine Control Company, has prepared a list of critical materials which should be given priority for removal from the depot and a representative of the medical supply sub-section has been detailed to exercise general supervision over the transfer of stocks to commercial channels, for distribution.

Several conferences were held with officials of the Central Medicine Control Company and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs concerning distribution of medical supplies. A concerted effort is being made by the Japanese to expedite distribution.

The methods employed in establishing a reserve of medical supplies for emergency use were carefully checked. It was found that 20% of all items turned over to the Home Ministry are being released immediately. The remainder has been frozen awaiting complete reports from all prefectures at which time 30% of the total would be placed in reserve and the rest distributed.

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While this procedure presents some advantages from an overall stock control standpoint the extreme shortage of medicines does not justify freezing large blocks of stock until all prefectures have reported. Instructions were given to place 30% of each inventory in reserve and distribute the remainder immediately, based upon known requirements. Any mal-distribution which may occur will be adjusted later when new requirements are established.

The few factories making X-Ray film sustained only minor bomb damage. Present production is about one-third of minimum requirements. Much X-Ray paper is made which may be substituted for film for gross work. Film production is limited by competing demands for photographic film and by the shortage of fuel and raw materials particularly organic solvents. In coordination with Economic and Scientific Section, arrangements are being made to have more materials allotted to increase production of X-Ray film.

Prior to the war 80% of manufacturing of small medical instruments, (forceps, specula, etc) was done in Tokyo. One rebuilt and one undamaged factory are operating now in this area, each employing less than fifty people. One is producing to the limit of his equipment and tools, the other could triple production if fuel and raw materials particularly brass, were available.

An inspection trip to the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory revealed that the semi-processed narcotics were not as yet removed by the Eighth Army. The materials are being consolidated and will be removed to the 29th Medical Depot at Yokohama by the Eighth Army by 29 December 1945.

A conference was held with the narcotic control officials in the Jap-

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Japanese Government and the directors of the leading pharmaceutical houses in Japan at which time the inadequacy of present Japanese narcotic laws and regulations was discussed.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL

No report.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

